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Doc 1204F

EXHIBIT NO. 114

第五十二世一地区

陸軍省

——秘密戦——

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No. 1A

DOC 1204 H.

八 泰佛印国境紛争ニ関スル帝国政府ノ調停申入ニ関スル情報局發表

（一月二十四日）

（四頁）

泰国及佛国政府ハ今般泰佛印国境紛争ニ関スル帝国政府ノ停戦及紛争調停申入ヲ承諾セリ。

泰国ニ於ケル失地恢復運動ハ既ニ遠ク発生以来泰佛印間ノ関係緊張ノ一途ヲ辿リタルニ付帝国政府ハ大東亜ノ安定静謐ト東亜民族ノ共存共栄ヲ観念シ斯カル問題ハ干戈ニ訴フルコトナク平和裡ニ解決セラレンコトヲ欲シ必要ナル措置ヲ施シ来レルモ不幸ニシテ其ノ後遂ニ泰佛印間ニ武力闘争ヲ見ルニ至リ、而シテ佛国側ニ對シテハ十二月初旬在京アンリー大使ヲ通シ非公式ニ紛争解決ニ関シ調停ノ用意アル旨申シ入レ置キタリ。

然ルニ其後事態ハ沈静解決ノ方向ニ進マサルノミナラス最近ニ於テハ両国ノ戦闘益々擴大セラレ家屋ハ焼ケ慶虚スベキモノアリト認メラルルニ至リシヲ以テ一月二十日松岡外務大臣ヨリ佛泰両国政府ニ対シ戦闘行為ノ即時停止及居中調停ニ関スル帝国政府ノ提議ヲ正式ニ申入レタル處今般右申入ニ対シ佛泰両国政府ハ夫々受諾ノ旨回答ニ越セリ

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五、泰佛印間停戰斡旋ノ為帝国代表ニ関スル情報局発表（一月二十九日）（六頁）

泰国佛領印度支那国境紛争ノ停戰交渉ハ西貢洋上帝国軍艦内ニ於テ開催セラル事トナリ帝国政府ハ左記代表ヲ同會議ニ出席セシムル事トナリタル旨両国政府ニ通告シタリ

総領事　林　安

同　蓑田不二夫

同　浅田俊介

陸軍少佐　澄田賚四郎

陸軍大佐　田村　浩

海軍大佐　島越新一

同　中堂観恵

（分担執筆のため省略）

二、養蚕業の発展に対する絹織物業の影響

（一）

養蚕業は明治初年から昭和二十年頃まで、日本の輸出産業の中心であり、生糸は輸出総額の三分の一を占めていた。この生糸の生産は、ほとんどが農家の副業として行われ、桑園は畑や田の畔に植えられ、蚕は農家の屋内で飼われた。繭は農家から仲買人を経て製糸工場へ集められ、そこで繰糸されて生糸となった。

養蚕業の発展は、絹織物業の原料である生糸の安定的な供給を可能にした。明治期に入ると、輸入に頼っていた生糸を国内で賄うことが国家的な課題となり、政府は殖産興業の一環として養蚕を奨励した。桑の苗木の配布や蚕種の改良、技術指導が行われ、農家は次第に蚕を飼うようになった。

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（〃 四）

一 〃 愛媛県宇和島市の漁業協同組合の組織について

〃 愛媛県宇和島漁業協同組合（〃四年〃月〃日）

「宇和島漁業協同組合」（以下「組合」という。）は、愛媛県宇和島市の沿岸漁業を営む組合員の共同の利益を図ることを目的として、昭和〃年〃月〃日に設立された。

組合は、その定款に基づき、組合員の漁業に関する指導、共同販売、共同購入、共同施設の設置、資金の貸付、保険の取扱いなどの事業を行っている。

組合の組織については、定款第〃条に、組合員は、漁業を営む者であって、

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〔八一九頁〕

一四、泰佛印国境紛争調停會議ニ関スル三国共同コミュニケ（三月七日午后六時情報局發表）

泰佛印国境紛争調停會議ノ第一次公式會合ハ本日午后四時ヨリ總理大臣官邸ニ於テ開催セラレ帝国首席委員松岡外務大臣ハ調停者側ヲ代表シテ挨拶ヲ為シ之ニ対シテ佛側及泰側全權ノ答辞アリ次テ帝国側事務総長ヨリ豫メ関係国事務總長間ニ於テ協議決定セラレタル議事進行ノ方法ヲ発表シ佛泰両国全權之ヲ受諾シ午后四時四十分閉會セリ、

〔八頁〕

ナルベクハ直チニ国交ヲ開キ通商条約ヲ結ビ以テ国内ノ需要ヲ充

（後文略）

各国ノ使臣ニ対シ其国ノ本ヲ正ス国ノ義務ニ基ク国際法ノ要旨ニ

国家ノ権利義務ハ其国ノ本ヲ正ス国ノ義務ニ基ク国際法ノ要旨ニ

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Document H

No 8

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三、佛泰停戰期間延長ニ関スル情報局發表（二月十二日）

〔十頁〕

佛泰停戰期間ハ二月十日ヨリ滿了トナル筈ニ付帝国政府ハ二月八日東京ニ於ケル泰佛印国境紛爭調停會議ノ非公式會談ニ於テ停戰期間ノ二週間延長ヲ佛泰兩国政府宛申入レ置キタル處兩国政府ハ二月十日附書翰ニ依テ各〻之ヲ承認シ來レリ。

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〔十一—十二頁〕

二〇 泰佛印国境紛争調停會議ニ関スル三国共同コンミュニケ（三月二十四日午後七時半情報局発表）

泰佛印国境紛争調停會議ハ過般公表セル如ク二回非公式會談ニ引續キ本月十七日外務大臣官邸ニ於テ第三回非公式會談ヲ開催シ爾来調停委員ハ佛泰各全權ト個別折衝ヲ續ケ来レルトコロ佛泰両停戦期間ヲ餘スところ短時日トナリ尚協議ヲ要スル若干點存スル為調停者タル帝国代表ハ昨二十三日佛泰両代表ニ対シテ停戦期間ヲ更ニ十日間（日本時間ニテ来ル三月七日正午迄）延長方要請シテ同日其承認ヲ得タリ。

第四回非公式會談ハ本二十四日午後五時ヨリ六時十五分迄外務大臣官邸ニ於テ開催シ、日本側ヨリ松岡、松宮、両調停委員、斉藤事務總長外隨員數名、佛国側ヨリ「アルセーヌ・ヤンリー」「ルネ・ロバン」両全權外隨員三名、泰国側ヨリ「ワンワイタヤコン・ワラワン」「ピヤ・シ・セナ」「ブラ・シルパ・サストラコム」三全權外隨員三名之ニ出席シ円満ナル雰囲気ノ裡ニ協議ニ終ケタリ。

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〔十三頁〕

三三 松岡外務大臣アンリー佛国大使會談

三関文情報局發表（三月二日）

駐日アンリー佛国大使本三月廿六日午後十時半松岡外務大臣ヲ来訪シ、我調停案ニ對スル回答ヲ手交シタル後午後十時半辞去セリ、

（十一月十日）

これ迄の部分修正案は一応一部国民感情を考慮して
（ポツダム宣言の受諾に伴う）外務省の案を
ベースとして作成したものであるが、
この案は内閣に於いて閣議決定の上、
枢密院に諮詢する筈である。

〔十四頁〕

三四、駐日アメリー佛国大使松岡外務大臣来訪ニ関スル情報局発表（三月六日正午）

駐日アメリー佛国大使ハ本六日午後五時松岡外務大臣ヲ来訪シ泰佛印国境紛争調停問題ニ関シ要談ノ後同五時五十分辞去セリ、

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〔第一図〕

第一図は本発明の実施例を説明するための図であり、

（第一図の実施例は切欠部がレバーハンドル回転軸に

固着された中空ハブ状の操作部材と、この操作部材の外周

面に嵌合される筒状の内部材と、この内部材の外周面に嵌合される

一つの弾性シールリングを備えた回転操作部材を示す図

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（十四頁）

二五、泰佛印國境紛爭調停會議ニ關スル日佛泰
　三國共同コンミユニケ（三月十一日午后二時、情報局發表）

日本國政府ノ提示シタル調停案ハ其ノ主要ナル點ニ於キ佛泰兩國政府ニ依ル同意成立セリ、而シテ細目ニ關スル爾餘ノ諸點ハ兩三日中ニ解決セラルル筈ナリ。

（十五頁）

二八 泰佛印国境紛争調停會議ニ関スル情報局発表

（三月七日午後七時）

松岡外務大臣ハ本七日午後三時半ヨリ同四時迄来訪泰国側「ワンワイタヤコン」「ワラワン」全権ト同四時半ヨリ五時マデ来訪ノ佛国側「アンリー」全権ト帝国政府ノ提示セル調停案ノ細目ニ関スル諸点ニ付會談シタルガ其ノ結果最終的解決ニ向ヒ相当ノ進捗ヲ見タリ

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0022

貴解決ノ為、條件成立ノ月時ニ正式文書ニ依リ確認セラルベキモノト了解致候

本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候　敬具

昭和十六年二月十一日

外務大臣　松岡洋右

仏蘭西國特命全權大使
「シャルル・アルベール・ブロリー」閣下

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（三十一頁）

三、ドイツ－仏國大使發松岡外務大臣宛電報

以電報啓上致候陳者本日附貴報ヲ以テ貴大臣ハ左記ノ御通報相成候

（往翰文略）

本使ハ右御通報ヲ敬承致スト共ニ佛國政府ノ局地的情勢ヨリスルモ將又武運ニスルモ、未ダ本國政府ト自由ニ交渉ニ進捗セサリシ條約ノ利益ヲ放棄ハサルヲ得サル立場ニ在ラサル ニ又拘ラス現下ノ事態ニ於テ日本國政府ノ懇請ニ從フ由ノ意アル旨閣下ニ對シ通報スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候佛國政府ハ大東亞ニ於ケル平和ノ維持ヲ常ニ願念シ且本メ當テ右平和ヲ擾乱スルカ如キコトヲ企図シタルコトナキ處別紙調停案ヲ受諾スルコトニ決リ千九百四十年八月三十日ノ協定ノ基本精神ニ対スル其ノ忠誠ヲ申ト立證致スモノニ有之候右精神ニ基キ且又其程度ニ於ケル屬地ヲ第三國間ノ紛爭ニ捲込ムカ如キ一切ノ約束ヲ回避セントヲ希望シ佛國政府ハ日本國ニ対シ直接又ハ間接ニ対抗スルカ如キ性質ノ政治上經濟上又ハ軍事上ノ協力ヲ與フル何等ノ協定又ハ了解ヲモ佛領印度支那ニ關シ第三國ト締結スルノ意思ナキコトヲ宣言致候尚佛國政府ハ千九百四十年八月三十日ノ協定及爾後軍事取極ノ嚴格ナル遵守ヲ確保セントスルコトヲ期待致スモノニ有之候

本使ハ茲ニ重ネテ貴大臣ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候

敬具

〔三十二頁—三十三頁〕

二三 松岡外務大臣発「ワン」殿下宛書翰

以書翰啓上致候陳者大東亜ニ於ケル平和ノ維持ハ帝国政府ノ最モ重視スルトコロニ有之候処帝国政府ハ帝国ト泰国トノ間ニ千九百四十年六月十二日締約ニ係ル友好ニ関スル条約ノ因ニヨル特殊関係ヲ有スル泰国ガ当事者ト為レル紛争ノ発展ニ重大関心ヲ以テ注視シ来リ候

帝国政府ハ大東亜ニ於ケル平和ノ維持ノ見地ヨリ且又前記条約ヲ存在セシムル目的ニ出ヅル平和的且友好的精神ヲ想起シ泰国佛領印度支那両国紛争ヲ終止セシムル目的ヲ以テ泰佛両国政府ニ対シ居中調停ヲ申入レ候ニ依リ帝国政府ハ泰国政府ニ於テ提共ニ受諾スベキモノトシテ最終調停案ヲ提案致候処泰国政府ニ於テハ之ヲ受諾セラレタルニ於テハ帝国政府ハ右調停案ニ依ル本件紛争ノ解決ガ決定的ニシテ且取消シ得ザルモノナルコトヲ泰国政府ニ対シ保障スル用意有之候

他方帝国政府ハ泰国政府ガ大東亜ニ於ケル平和ノ維持並ニ帝国及泰国間ニ於ケル善隣友好関係ノ樹立強化ニ経済的緊密関係ノ増進ニ努力セラレ且日本国ニ対シ直接又ハ間接ニ対抗スルガ如キ性質ヲ有スル政治上経済上又ハ軍事上ノ協定ヲ締結スル何等ノ意図ナキコトヲ確言シ且第三国ト締結スルコトナカルベキコトヲ確約セラルベキコトヲ確信スルモノニ有之候

前記ノ帝国政府ノ保障並ニ泰国政府ノ約束ハ後日泰国佛領印度支那間平和条約成立ト同時ニ公文書ニ依リ確認セラルベキモノト了解致候

本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候　敬具

昭和十六年三月十一日

外務大臣　松岡洋右

泰国主席全権
「ワンワイタヤコン・ワラワン」殿下

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泰国ニ編入ス)。其ヨリ四方ニ向ヒ十五度ノ線線ニ沿ヒ次テ南方ニ向ヒ「シエムレアプ」州ト現境界カ「グランコラク」ニ終ル地点(「スランコンボト」河口)ヲ通過スル経線ニ沿フ。「グランコラク」ニ於テハ国境ハ「シエムレアプ」州ト「ペッタバン」州トノ現州境カ同湖ニ終ル地点(「スワンコンボト」河口)トヲ結フ半径三「キロメートル」円弧ニ依リ構成サレ。「ランドントリ」河口ヨリ南西ノ方向ニ「ペッタバン」州ト「プルサト」州トノ現州境ニ沿ヒ右州境ト仏領印度支那泰国間ノ現国境トノ合合点(「カオクラブ」)ニ至リ其ヨリ現国境ニ変更ヲ加フルコトナクシテ之ニ沿ヒ海ニ至ル。本條約ハ地域ノ撤退及引渡ノ態様ニ関スル議定書国境割定委員会ノ構成及運用ニ関スル議定書並ニ武装地帯ニ関スル規定ノ履行ニ関スル議定書カ附属シテ居リ其内最後ノ二議定書ニハ帝国政府モ当事国トシテ署名シタル。

二、保障及政治的諒解ニ関スル日仏及日泰議定書

本件二議定書ハ三月十一日調停條項ニ假署名ノ際日仏両国委員間及日泰両国委員間ニ往復サレタル文書ノ趣旨ニ従ヒ作成サレタモノデアツテ「日仏議定書」ハ前文ニ於テ各年八月三十日ノ松岡外相「ランラー」大使間往復文書ノ精神ニ基キ且仏泰両友好関係ノ安定ヲ確保セラルヲ希望シ議定書ニ締結シタルヒロヲ明ニシ本文ニ於テハ帝国ハ前記仏泰平和條約及其ノ附属文書ニ具現サレタル紛争ノ解決カ決定的ニシテ且変更得サルモノナルコトヲ保障シ之ニ対シ仏国ハ右保障ヲ受諾シ日本印度支那間善隣友好関係ノ樹立及経済的緊密関係ノ増進ニ努ムルコトヲ約スルト共ニ帝国ニ対シ直接又ハ間接ニ対抗スルカ如キ性質ノ政治上経済上又ハ軍事上ノ協力ヲ与フル何等ノ協定又ハ諒解ヲモ仏印度ヲ始メ第三国ト締結スル意思ナキコトヲ宣言シテ居ル。本議定書ニ署名後三月以内ニ東京ニテ批准書ヲ交換スベキコトヲ定メタル。「日泰議定書」ハ前文ニ於テ各年六月十二日ノ日泰友好條約ヲ引用シ且本文ニ於テ第三国トノ協定又ハ諒解ニ関スル部分ニ地域ノ限定アリコトヲ除キ八日ノ仏国トノ全ク同一内容ヲ有スルモノデアル。

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七三、佛印共同防衛成立ニ関スル外務当局談（七月二十六日正午）（ラヂオ――ラヂオ二百）

印度支那ト帝国ハ隣合ヒ古ノ時代カラ文化的、歴史的、経済的関係ノ深カリシ地域ニシテ、南東亜細亜ニ於ケル二ケ所ノ自存自衛ノ為ノ貿易人口ノ盛ンナリシカ為禁後ノ関係ノ切断セラレタルモノニシテ、近代ニ入リテカラ帝国ノ産業ニ対スル原料供給地トシテ新タナル意味ニ於テ往時ノ関係ニ復帰スル傾向ヲ辿リツツアリシカ昨年来頓ニソノ関係ハ緊密トナリ帝国ノ真ノ建設ニ進ムベキモノタル大東亜共栄圏ノ重要ナル一環ノ地ニアルモノデアル

帝国ハ印度支那ト帝国ニ対スル斯カル緊密ナル関係及重大性ヲ良ク諒解シ昨年八月松岡前外務大臣ト「アンリー」駐日大使トノ間ニ交渉ヲ往復シテ帝国ノ佛印ニ於ル優越セル地位ヲ確認シ更ニ進ンテ日本ト同ニ経済協定並ニ政治的了解ニ関スル議定書ヲ締結シテ日佛印両者間ノ友好関係ノ樹立並ニ政治的、経済的緊密関係ヲ通ジテ帝国ト好意的協力ヲ続ケ来リタルモノデアル。

然ルニ其後佛印ヲ繞ル内外情勢ハ最近欧洲並ニ東亜ニ於ル事態ノ変化ニヨリ甚大ナル影響ヲ受ケテ進捗セザル佛印ノ安全ヲ脅ヤカスコトハ非常ニ深刻ニ考ヘラレタルモノデアル若シ斯ル情勢ヲ発展シテ印度支那ヲ混乱ニ陥ラシムルコトヲ為ハ佛印ハ帝国ニトリテモ自衛上看過シ難キ所デアリテ日佛両国ハ佛印ニ地位ニ関シ最モ緊密且共通ナル利害関係ニ立ツコトヲ痛感スルニ至ツタノデアル 以上ノ観点カラシテ帝国政府ハ過般来加藤大使ヲシテ「ヴィシー」政府ト接衝ヲ行ハシメタルモノデアル 交渉ハ極メテ友好裡ニ進捗シ去ル七月二十一日日佛両国政府間ニ佛印ノ共同防衛ニ関シ完全ニ意見ノ一致ヲ見ルニ至ツタノデアル。カクテ佛印ヲ紐帯トシテ日佛両国ハ一段ト緊密ナル関係ニ入ツタモノデアル東亜ノ安定並ニ共存共栄ニ資スルコト大ナルヲ言フ迄モナイ。

帝国政府カ佛印ニ関スル日佛ノ諸取極ヲ厳粛ニ遵守シ佛印ノ領土保全及主権ヲ尊重スルノ意嚮ヲ有スルコトハ茲ニ更メテ言フ迄モナク帝国トシテハ今後益々日佛友好関係ノ進ニ努ム日佛共栄ノ実ヲ挙ゲンコトヲ期スル次第デアル。

No.29

Doc 1204 F

〔スナニ―六十三〔月〕〕

七四、日佛英同防衛ニ関スル帝国政府聲明　（七月廿日正午）（情報局発表）

過日帝国ト佛領印度支那トノ関係ハ昨年八月松岡「アニリー」協定ヲ始メ各条次ノ日佛協定ニ依リ急速ニ緊密ノ度ヲ加ヘ来レル處今般更ニ佛印ニ関スル英同防衛ニ付友好的話合ニヨリ日佛両国政府間ニ完全ニ意見ノ一致ヲ見タリ。

帝国ハ日佛間ニ現存スル諸取極就中佛領印度支那ノ領土保全並ニ主権ノ尊重ニ関スル厳粛ナル約束ニ依リ生ズル帝国ノ義務ハ飽迄之ヲ厳守スルト共ニ今後益々日佛友好関係ノ増進ニ努メ以テ両国共榮ノ実ヲ挙ゲンコトヲ期ス。

Doc 120 付属文書

（仮訳）

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[illegible]

Official Announcements Concerning Foreign Relations, Sixteenth Year of Showa (1941), Board of Information

VI. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THAILAND AND FRANCE OF THE PROPOSAL BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR MEDIATION IN THE BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA

January 24, 1941.

The proposal of the Japanese Government for the cessation of hostilities and their mediation of the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China has been accepted by the Governments of Thailand and France.

As the relations between Thailand and French Indo-China became increasingly tense since the rise of the movement in Thailand for the recovery of her lost territories, the Japanese Government, out of consideration for the peace and tranquillity of Greater East Asia and the co-existence and co-prosperity of the peoples of this region, have entertained a hope that such a question would be peacefully settled without recourse to arms and have taken the necessary steps. Unfortunately, however, an armed conflict subsequently broke out. In the early part of December, the Japanese Government, informally proposed to the France Government, through the latter's Ambassador at Tokyo, Mr. Charles Arsenault, that they were prepared to mediate for the settlement of the dispute. The situation, however, has not only failed to take a favorable turn for a settlement but has become so serious that it was deemed a matter for grave concern as to its future course since the hostilities between the two countries have recently become increasingly extended.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, therefore, made a formal proposal of the Japanese Government on January 20 to the Governments of France and Thailand regarding an immediate cessation of the hostilities and a mediation of the dispute, to which the two Governments, respectively, have replied their acceptance.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING JAPANESE DELEGATION FOR THE ARMISTICE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA

January 29, 1941.

It has been decided that the armistice negotiations regarding the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute be held aboard a Japanese warship on the high seas off Saigon. The Japanese Government have notified the Governments of the two countries that Japan will send the following delegates to the said conference:

Consul-General Yasushi HAYASHI.
Consul-General Fujio MINOTA.
Consul-General Shunsuke ASADA.
Major General Kaishiro SUMITA.
Colonel Hiroshi TAMURA.
Captain Shinichi TERIKOSHI (Navy)
Captain Kanya NAKADO (Navy)

VIII. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA

January 31, 1941.

As the result of the armistice conference between France and Thailand which has been in progress aboard a Japanese warship on the high seas off Saigon, with the Japanese Delegates participating, an armistice agreement was reached at eight o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st January, and the fully authorized delegates of the two countries and the Japanese Delegates, respectively, signed the agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

The fundamental settlement of the border dispute between the two countries awaits discussion at the peace conference to be held shortly in Tokyo. However, the fact that the armistice which constitues the preliminary condition of such a solution has been so speedily concluded is due to the complete understanding of, and the earnest efforts for, peace and tranquillity within the sphere of common prosperity of East Asia on the part of the two countries concerned -- a matter with which the Japanese Government are exceedingly gratified.

IX. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EXAMINATION OF THE RESPECTIVE CREDENTIALS OF THE FRENCH AND THAI PLENIPOTENTIARIES

February 7, 1941.

Mr. George Gautier and Mr. Nai Thavi Tavedhikul, secretaries-general of the French and Thai Delegations, respectively, met at the official residence of the Foreign Minister at noon today in the presence of the secretary-general of the Japanese Delegation, Mr. Ototsugu SAITO.

They presented to each other their Credentials and found them in good and due form, after which they, together with Mr. SAITO, held a conference with regard to the procedure to be followed.

X. JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THAILAND CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

February 7, 1941.

The first formal session of the conference for the mediation of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute was held at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon at the official residence of the Prime Minister. On behalf of the Mediators, Japan's Chief Delegate, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, the Foreign Minister, delivered the inaugural speech to which the French and Thai Plenipotentiaries respectively replied. Then, the secretary-general of the Japanese Delegation made a report on the method of procedure of the conference, which had been agreed upon among the secretaries-general of the countries concerned. Following the approval of this report by French and Thai Plenipotentiaries the meeting closed at 4:40 o'clock.

XI. JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THAILAND CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

February 8, 1941.

The first informal meeting was held at the official residence of the Foreign Minister at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon (February 8). The meeting was attended by Mr. Hajime MATSUMIYA, Delegate, Mr. Ototsugu SAITO, secretary-general and several other assistants to the Mediators, for Japan; Messrs. Arsene-Henry and Rene Robin, the Delegates, and two of their assistants, for France; and Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, Messrs. Phya Sri Sena and Phra Silpa Sastrakom, the Delegates, and two of their assistants, for Thailand. An exchange of views was held and the meeting closed at 5:30 o'clock.

The second informal meeting will be held at the official residence of the Foreign Minister at 3:00 o'clock tomorrow afternoon (February 9).

XII. JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THAILAND CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

February 9, 1941.

The second informal meeting was held at the officialrresidence of the Foreign Minister at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Mr. Hajime MATSUMIYA, the Delegate, Mr. Ototsugu SAITO, the secretary-general, and several other assistants to the Mediators, for Japan; Messrs. Arsene-Henry and Rene Robin, the Delegates, and three of their assistants, for France; and Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, Messrs. Phya Sri Sena and Phra Silpa Sastraskom, the Delegates, and two of their assistants, for Thailand. An exchange of views on concrete matters was held and the meeting closed at 5:05 o'clock.

XIII. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF THE VALIDITY OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND THAILAND

February 12, 1941.

As the agreement between France and Thailand for the cessation of hostilities was to expire on February 11, the Japanese Government, on February 8, after the first informal meeting of the Delegates of Japan, France and Thailand at Tokyo, made a proposal to the Governments of France and Thailand for the extension of its validity for two more weeks. The French and Thai Governments, in their notes under date of February 10, sent their replies respectively to the Japanese Government accepting the latter's proposal.

XVI. JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THAILAND CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

February 24, 1941.

With regard to the conference for the mediation of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute, following the second informal meeting of which public announcement has recently been made, the third informal meeting was held at the official residence of the Foreign Minister on the 17th of this month. Since then, the Mediators held negotiations individually with the French and Thai Delegates. In view of the fact that the period of cessation of hostilities between France and Thailand has only a short time left, and moreover, there are some points requiring further consultation, the Japanese representatives, as Mediators, requested the French and Thai Delegates yesterday (February 23) to prolong by ten days (ending at noon of the 7th of March according to Japan time) the period of cessation of hostilities, which request was accepted on the same day.

The fourth informal meeting was held today, from 5:00 o'clock to 6:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at the official residence of the Foreign Minister. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Yosuke MATSUOKA and Hajime MATSUMIYA, the Mediators, the Secretary-general Mr. Ototsugu SAITO and several assistants to the Mediators, for Japan; Messrs. Arsene-Henry and Rene Robin, the Delegates, and three assistants, for France; and Prince Varavaidyakara Varavarn, Messrs. Phya Sri Sena and Phra Silpa Sastrakom, the Delegates, and two assistants, for Thailand; and the conversations were held in an amicable atmosphere.

XVIII. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA, AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, MR. ARSENE-HENRY

March 2, 1941.

The French Ambassador, Mr. Arsene-Henry, called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, at 11:30 o'clock, this morning (March 2nd), and having handed the French reply to the Japanese plan of mediation, the Ambassador left at 12:30 o'clock.

XIX. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA, AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, MR. ARSENE-HENRY

March 4, 1941.

The French Ambassador, Mr. Arsene-Henry, called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, at the Foreign Office at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon (March 4), and held an important conversation with the latter with reference to the Japanese plan of mediation for the settlement of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute and left at 6:10 o'clock.

XX. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, MR. CHARLES ARSENE-HENRY, TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA

March 6, 1941.

The French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsene-Henry called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, at 11:00 o'clock this morning (March 6), and after an important conversation with regard to the mediation for the settlement of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute, he left at 11:55 o'clock.

XXI. JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THAILAND CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

March 6, 1941.

The Mediation Plan presented by the Japanese Government has been agreed to by both French and Thai Governments on the principal points and the remaining points of detail are likely to be settled within a few days.

XXII. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

March 6, 1941.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA called on the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsene-Henry, at the latter's official residence at 5 o'clock this afternoon (March 6), and held conversation until 6 o'clock regarding the remaining points of detail excluding the principal points which have already been agreed to by the French and Thai Governments. The Foreign Minister left at 6 o'clock.

XXIII. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

March 6, 1941.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, requested the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsene-Henry, to call on him at 8:00 o'clock this evening (March 6), and resumed the conversation which was held at 5:00 o'clock this afternoon. The Ambassador left at 8:00 o'clock. The negotiation on the question is still progressing.

XXIV. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

March 7, 1941.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, received the Thai Plenipotentiary, H. H. Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, from 3:30 to 4:00, and the French Plenipotentiary, Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry, from 4:30 to 5:00, this afternoon (March 7), and held conversations concerning the points of detail of the mediation plan presented by the Japanese Government.

As the result of these conversations considerable progress was made toward the final settlement.

XXV. JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THAILAND CONCERNING THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEDIATION

March 11, 1941.

Since the Mediation Conference for the settlement of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute was opened in Tokyo with its first formal session held on February 7, three informal meetings have been held besides daily individual conversations in which the Mediators have steadily exercised their good offices to bring about an agreement of views of the two countries concerned. As the result of these endeavours, it became clear that an agreement could in all probability be reached. The Mediators, therefore, presented a plan of mediation at the fourth informal meeting, held on the 24th of the same month, following which they have continued to persuade the two parties concerned to accept that plan. The Governments of France and Thailand have accepted it with some modifications and have initialled the terms of mediation at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon (March 11).

The essential points of the mediation terms are as follows:

1. France cedes to Thailand the district of Paklay, which is mentioned in Article II of the Convention between France and Siam of February 13, 1904, and the region lying to the north of the boundary line between the Provinces of Battambang and Pursat and the region lying on the right bank of the Mekong River bounded in south by the line running northward along the Longitude from the point touching Grand Lac and the southernmost end of the boundary line between the Provinces of Siem Reap and Battambang to the crossing point of that Longitude and the line of the 15th degree G of the Latitude and then eastward along that line of the Latitude to the Mekong River. However, a small area lying opposite to Stung Treng is reserved to French Indo-China.

2. All of the above-mentioned ceded territories are to be made demilitarized zones, and French nationals and the people of French Indo-China are to enjoy an absolutely equal treatment with nationals of Thailand throughout these areas with respect to entry, domicile and occupations and their pursuit.

3. The Government of Thailand will respect the mausolea of the Luang Prabang Royal House situated in the triangular zone lying opposite to Luang Prabang, and afford facilities for its preservation and worship, etc.

4. The Mekong Frontier will be fixed in accordance with the principle of the deep water channel, but the two islands, namely, Khong and Khone, will, under the sovereignty of Thailand, be jointly administered by France and Thailand, and the existing French establishments on the islands shall belong to France.

In signing the above-mentioned terms of mediation, letters were exchanged between Japan and France and between Japan and Thailand which have clarified to the effect that Japan guarantees the definitive terms of mediation and that agreements will subsequently be made with respect to the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and the establishment and promotion of the specially closer relations between Japan and Thailand and between Japan and French Indo-China.

The friendly and peaceful relations between France and Thailand will thereby be promoted and the bond of friendship that binds Japan, France and Thailand will further be strengthened.

XXVI. STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE CONCERNING THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEDIATION

March 11, 1941.

The Plenipotentiaries of France and Thailand signed to-day the terms of mediation presented by Japan concerning the final settlement of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute. It is exactly thirty-three days since the first formal meeting took place on February 7, following the conclusion of the armistice agreement between France and Thailand which was done in accordance with Japan's offer of mediation to the two Governments on January 20. Special mention must be made of the fact that such a difficult task has been accomplished in such a short period of time.

A tribute is due to France for assuming an attitude marked with conciliation and concession, thereby facilitating an amicable conclusion of the conference, worthy of a great Power, while Thailand, maintaining a co-operative and friendly attitude throughout the conference, thereby demonstrating her goodwill in contributing to the construction of the new order in East Asia, demands our profound esteem. Last year when the border dispute broke out between Thailand and French Indo-China, Japan took the earliest opportunity to communicate to the two countries her willingness to mediate in an effort to restore tranquillity in that region, but, the effort was not successful, because time was apparently not ripe. The situation was complicated with third powers' machination so that an armed clash took place between the two countries at last. As time passed, the conflagration spread in all directions, bringing about a situation which could not be left alone. It goes without saying that such a

development of the situation was a matter of profound regret for Japan who wants to secure tranquillity and order in Greater East Asia at any sacrifice. It is needless to say that Japan absolutely cannot overlook machinations of third powers amidst disturbance, calculated to hamper her mission to establish a sphere of common prosperity throughout Greater East Asia. This is the reason Japan formally offered her mediation to both parties on January 20, this year. Fortunately, Japan's offer was promptly accepted by the Governments of the two countries.

As the first step for the solution of the conflict, an armistice conference was held aboard a Japanese warship off Saigon on January 29. Three days after, namely, March 1, the Armistice Conference was brought to an amicable conclusion, providing for cessation of hostilities for two weeks without delay and immediate convocation of a peace conference in Tokyo.

In accordance with the decisions of the Armistice Conference, the Japanese Government immediately called a Mediation Conference in Tokyo, to which France and Thailand each sent her Plenipotentiaries and their staff of members. Those who participated in the conference exceeded forty in number, including the Japanese mediators.

The curtain was raised for the Mediation Conference with its first formal meeting on February 7. Several informal meetings have since been held, with scores of individual conversation taking place between them. The Conference proceedings were not necessarily plain sailing, with the result that armistice had to be extended twice. It is no wonder, when it is remembered that an important issue of territorial cession was involved. Within three weeks of the start of the parley, however, Japan was able to grasp the main points of the contentions of the two countries. Working out a mediation plan which she thought to be just and fair, Japan presented it to the two countries on February 24. The Plenipotentiaries of the three countries concerned kept up their negotiations on the basis of this plan. Their conversations were often held late into night and sometimes in the small hours of the morning. In more than ten days the two countries have accepted the Mediation Plan with some modifications.

The acceptance of the Mediation Plan has not only settled the conflict which might have taken a serious turn if any slip had been made, but also restored the relations of peace and friendship between the two countreis and further tightened the strong ligament of mutual existence and prosperity binding Japan and the two countries. It forms a stable corner-stone of the peace fabric in Greater East Asia in particular and in the world in general. It is a matter for profound congratulation for the sake of not only the two countreis concerned but also of humanity

at large. Especially gratifying is it to Japan who is bending her energies to the establishment of a sphere of common prosperity throughout Greater East Asia because tranquillity and order, secured in South Eastern Asia, forms the most essential factor in the establishment of the projected sphere of co-prosperity and because the materialization of Japan's mediation marks a step forward in the attainment of her task.

Attempts have been made by some of the third powers to obstruct the Mediation Conference by creating phantom from their base motive and by accusing Japan of seeking her own advantage under the pretext of mediation, but those intrigues have all been exploded and the difficult task of question of mediation has been amicably settled, demonstrating Japan's fair and just attitude.

Negotiation for conclusion of agreement in accordance with the above-mentioned mediation terms is to be finished in the shortest space of time by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries with friendly attitude and in a spirit of mutual conciliation and concession. No effort shall be wanting on the part of Japan to extend a full measure of assistance and co-operation and to discharge her own responsibility in facilitating the negotiation and also in working out a formula for the prevention of recurrence of the dispute in the future.

XXVII. LETTER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA, ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY, MR. CHARLES ARSENE-HENRY

(Unofficial Translation)
Tokyo, March 11, 1941.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to state that the Japanese Government, in view of the greatest importance which they attach to the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia, have been watching with concern the development of the dispute to which French Indo-China, whose special relations with Japan have grown still closer as a result of the agreement of the 30th of August, 1940, is a party against Thailand.

The Japanese Government, from the standpoint of the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and recalling the peaceful and friendly spirit which prompted the conclusion of the afore-mentioned agreement between Japan and France, have offered their mediation to the Governments of France and Thailand with a view to bringing to an end the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand. They, therefore, propose to the Government of France their plan of

mediation which is presented on separate sheet with confidence that it will be unconditionally accepted by the latter Government. The Japanese Government are prepared, upon its acceptance by the French Government, to guarantee to the Government of France that the settlement of the said dispute through the mediation plan submitted by them will be definitive and irrevocable.

The Japanese Government, on the other hand, entertain no doubt that the Government of France, on their part, will endeavour for the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and especially for the establishment of good neighbourly and amicable relations between Japan and French Indo-China, as well as for the promotion of closer economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China, and that they will declare to the Japanese Government that they will not enter into any agreement or understanding with a third Power or Powers regarding French Indo-China envisaging political, economic or military co-operation aimed either directly or indirectly against Japan.

It is understood that the afore-mentioned guarantee by the Japanese Government and the declaration of the French Government shall by formal documents be confirmed simultaneously with the conclusion of a treaty for the settlement of the dispute between France and Thailand.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

XXVIII. LETTER OF THE FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY, MR. CHARLES ARSENE-HENRY, ADDRESSED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA

(Unofficial Translation)
Tokyo, the 11th March, 1941.

Monsieur le Ministre,

By the letter under today's date, Your Excellency was good enough to inform me as follows:

(text of the Japanese letter)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the above letter and to inform Your Excellency that the Government France are disposed, under the present situation, to accede to the instance of the Japanese Government, although they are not obliged to renounce the benefits of their treaties freely negotiated and concluded with the Government of Thailand, either from the standpoint of the local situation or from that of the fortune of arms. The Government of France, being constantly solicitous of the maintenance of peace of

Greater East Asia, have never taken initiative of such a nature as of disturbing that peace, but testify to their fidelity to the basic spirit which inspired the agreement of August 30, 1940, by accepting the Mediation Plan presented on separate sheet. On the basis of that spirit and being desirous of avoiding all kinds of engagement which will involve their possessions in the Far East in a conflict between third Powers, the Government of France hereby declare that they have no intention of entering into any agreement or understanding with a third Power or Powers regarding French Indo-China envisaging political, economic or military co-operation aimed either directly or indirectly against Japan. Moreover, it is expected by the Government of France that the Government of Japan will assure the strict observance of the agreement of the 30th of August, 1940, and the subsequent military agreements.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

XXIX. LETTER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA, ADDRESSED TO THE THAI PLENIPOTENTIARY, HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE VANVAIDYAKARA VARAVARN

March 11, 1941.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to state that the Japanese Government, in view of the greatest importance which they attach to the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia, have been watching with concern the development of the dispute to which Thailand, whose special relations with Japan have grown still closer as a result of the treaty of the 12th of June, 1940, is a party against French Indo-China.

The Japanese Government, from the standpoint of the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and recalling the peaceful and friendly spirit which prompted the conclusion of the afore-mentioned treaty between Japan and Thailand, have offered their mediation to the Governments of Thailand and France with a view to bringing to an end the dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China. They, therefore, propose to the Government of Thailand their plan of mediation which is presented on separate sheet with confidence that it will be unconditionally accepted by the latter Government. The Japanese Government are prepared, upon its acceptance by the Thai Government, to guarantee to the Government of Thailand that the settlement of the said dispute through the Mediation Plan submitted by them will be definitive and irrevocable.

The Japanese Government, on the other hand, entertain no doubt that the Government of Thailand, on their part, will endeavour for the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and especially for the

Greater East Asia, have never taken initiative of such a nature as of disturbing that peace, but testify to their fidelity to the basic spirit which inspired the agreement of August 30, 1940, by accepting the Mediation Plan presented on separate sheet. On the basis of that spirit and being desirous of avoiding all kinds of engagement which will involve their possessions in the Far East in a conflict between third Powers, the Government of France hereby declare that they have no intention of entering into any agreement or understanding with a third Power or Powers regarding French Indo-China envisaging political, economic or military co-operation aimed either directly or indirectly against Japan. Moreover, it is expected by the Government of France that the Government of Japan will assure the strict observance of the agreement of the 30th of August, 1940, and the subsequent military agreements.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

XXIX. LETTER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA, ADDRESSED TO THE THAI PLENIPOTENTIARY, HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE VANVAIDYAKARA VARAVARN

March 11, 1941.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to state that the Japanese Government, in view of the greatest importance which they attach to the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia, have been watching with concern the development of the dispute to which Thailand, whose special relations with Japan have grown still closer as a result of the treaty of the 12th of June, 1940, is a party against French Indo-China.

The Japanese Government, from the standpoint of the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and recalling the peaceful and friendly spirit which prompted the conclusion of the afore-mentioned treaty between Japan and Thailand, have offered their mediation to the Governments of Thailand and France with a view to bringing to an end the dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China. They, therefore, propose to the Government of Thailand their plan of mediation which is presented on separate sheet with confidence that it will be unconditionally accepted by the latter Government. The Japanese Government are prepared, upon its acceptance by the Thai Government, to guarantee to the Government of Thailand that the settlement of the said dispute through the Mediation Plan submitted by them will be definitive and irrevocable.

The Japanese Government, on the other hand, entertain no doubt that the Government of Thailand, on their part, will endeavour for the maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and especially for the

establishment of good neighbourly and amicable relations between Japan and Thailand, as well as for the promotion of closer economic relations between Japan and Thailand, and that they will declare to the Japanese Government that they will not enter into any agreement or understanding with a third Power or Powers envisaging political, economic or military co-operation aimed either directly or indirectly against Japan.

It is understood that the afore-mentioned guarantee by the Japanese Government and the declaration of the Thai Government shall by formal documents be confirmed simultaneously with the conclusion of a treaty for the settlement of the dispute between Thailand and France.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

XLI. CONTENTS OF THE PEACE TREATY AND PROTOCOLS CONCERNING GUARANTY

May 9, 1941.

I. The Treaty of Peace between France and Thailand.

The Peace Treaty is the one arranged in the form of a treaty of the Mediation Terms initialled on March 11 of this year. Its contents, excepting a few points, are almost the same as the Mediation Terms. It has twelve Articles, besides the Preamble and the concluding paragraph.

The Preamble makes clear that France and Thailand, having accepted the Japanese offer of mediation and deeming it essential for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, to re-adjust the frontiers and reach an agreement concerning the method of maintaining peace and tranquillity in the border regions, and desiring to restore completely the traditionally friendly relations between France and Thailand, have decided to conclude this treaty.

ARTICLE I. states that the friendly relations between France and Thailand are restored, and therefore direct diplomatic negotiations shall soon be opened for the purpose of solving the pending questions between them.

ARTICLE II. provides for the readjustment of the frontiers ceding thereby the districts of Pakday and Bassac as well as the greater part of Cambodia to Thailand.

ARTICLE IV. provides for the establishment of a Commission which will undertake the task of delimiting the boundaries.

ARTICLE V. provides for the conditions for the incorporation of the ceded territories into Thailand. It also provides for the demilitarization of that part of the ceded territory which has hitherto belonged to Cambodia, for an absolutely equal treatment of French and Thai nationals in all of the ceded territories, and for respect to be paid to the Royal mausolea of Luang Prabang.

ARTICLE VI. provides that Thailand may maintain only the police force and may not maintain fortifications, military aviation fields, etc., in the demilitarized zones.

ARTICLE VIII. provides for the principles governing the change of nationality and the transfer of domicile and property of the inhabitants of the ceded territories.

ARTICLE IX. settles the financial claims between the countries arising from the cession of territories through payment by Thailand to France of six million piastres in six annual installments.

ARTICLE X. provides that, if any dispute arises in the future concerning this treaty, it shall be submitted to Japan's mediation.

Exchange of ratifications is due to take place in Tokyo within two months after the signing of this treaty.

The boundary between Thailand and French Indo-China as adjusted under Article 11 is as follows:

Beginning from the north, the boundary line runs from the converging point of the frontiers of French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma down along the Mekong River to the point where the line crosses the 15th degree of the Latitude (The island of Khong on the Mekong continues to belong to France , and the island of Khono reverts to Thailand). The line then runs westward along the 15 Latitude, and turns southward along the line of Longitude which passes through the point where the present boundary between the Provinces of Siem Reap and Battambang ends in Grand Lac (the mouth of the river Stung Kombot). The boundary on Grand Lac is drawn by a circular arc, whose radius is twenty kilometres, which joins the point where the present provincial boundary line of Siem Reap and Battambang ends in that lake (the mouth of the river Stung Kombot) and the point where the present boundary line between the Provinces of Battambang and Pursat ends in Grand Lac (the mouth of the river Stung Dontri). The boundary line then runs from the mouth of the Stung Dontri toward the southwest along the present provincial boundary between Battambang and Pursat to the point where the latter boundary line meets the present boundary line between French Indo-China and Thailand (Khao Koup), and then runs along the present national boundary, without change to the sea.

Annexed to this Treaty of Peace are three Protocols: the first, concerning the evacuation and delivery of the territories affected; the second, concerning the composition and operation of the Commission for the Delimitation of Boundary; and the third, concerning the fulfillment of the terms stipulated with respect to the demilitarized zones. As regards the latter two Protocols, the Japanese Government have signed them as one of the Parties concerned.

II. The Japanese-French and Japanese-Thai Protocols concerning the Guaranty and Political Understanding

These two Protocols have been made in conformity with the purpose of the documents exchanged between the Japanese and French Delegations and between the Japanese and Thai Delegations at the time of the time of the signature of the Mediation Terms on March 11 of this year.

The Japanese-French Protocol clearly states in its Preamble that the two countries, in accordance with the spirit of the documents exchanged between the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, and the French Ambassador, Mr. Arsene-Henry on the 30th of August, last year, and desiring to preserve the stability of the friendly relations between France and Thailand, have concluded this Protocol. In the text proper, Japan guarantees that the settlement of the dispute as embodied in the Treaty of Peace between France and Thailand and its annexed documents is definitive and unalterable; and France, accepting the said Japanese guaranty and pledging herself to the establishment of amicable and good neighbourly relations between Japan and French Indo-China, declares that she has no intention of entering into any agreement or understanding with the Third Power or Powers envisaging political, economic or military co-operation of such character as is opposed, either directly or indirectly against Japan. This Protocol, also, stipulates that exchange of its ratifications shall take place in Tokyo within two months after its signature.

With the exception of the reference in its Preamble, to the Japanese-Thai Treaty of Amity of June 12, 1940, and the absence of regional limitation concerning the agreement or understanding with the Third Power or Powers in the text proper, the Japanese-Thai Protocol has exactly the same contents as the Japanese-French Protocol.

LIX. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATIES RELATING TO MEDIATION CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE AND ECONOMIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA

July 5, 1941.

Regarding the Treaty of Peace between France and Thailand and the Protocol concerning guarantee and political understanding between Japan and France, and between Japan and Thailand, which were signed at Tokyo on May 9 of this year, the countries concerned have since been, respectively, taking procedures for their ratification which have now been completed. Accordingly, exchanges of ratifications of these documents were held today at the official residence of the Foreign Minister between France and Thailand, between Japan and France, and between Japan and Thailand.

Of the annexed documents of the Treaty of Peace, the Protocol concerning the organization and working of the Commission for the Delimitation of Boundary, as well as the Protocol concerning the enforcement of the provisions with reference to unfortified zones, which Japan also signed, required an approval by the Japanese Government. As the Imperial Sanction was given thereto yesterday, July 4, the Japanese Government notified the French and Thai Governments under today's date.

An exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Establishment and Navigation between Japan and France concerning French Indo-China and the Japanese-French Agreement with reference to customs tariff, trade and method of payment between Japan and French Indo-China, which were signed at Tokyo on May 6, also took place at the same meeting following the above exchange of ratifications. As the above mentioned documents provide that they be effective from the date of the exchange of their ratifications, they are in effect from today, July 5.

Gist of the above mentioned documents is as has been previously announced. However, the provisions of the Protocol concerning the organization and working of the Commission for the Delimitation of Boundary are to the following effect:

1. Five Commissioners and five Assistant Commissioners each are to be appointed by Japan, France and Thailand. The Commissioners may take with them a number of experts and clerks whom they consider necessary.

2. The Chairmanship of the Commission is to be entrusted to one of the Japanese Commissioners.

3. The Commission is to define boundaries on land and on rivers on the spot and map out such boundaries. It is also to erect boundary marks on required spots.

4. Expenses to carry on the work of the Commission is to be borne equally by the French and Thai Governments,

and these two Governments will afford all necessary facilities to the Commission to carry out its duties.

LXII. STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE CONCERNING THE CONCLUSION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR JOINT DEFENCE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

July 26, 1941.

Indo-China and Japan have from olden times been closely bound in cultural, historical and economic relations. Prior to the closing of Japan to foreign intercourse by the Tokugawa Shogunate, there were two Japanese towns each in Annam and Cambodia and very prosperous trade was carried on with Japan. However, these relations were interrupted when the Shogunate prohibited Japanese from going abroad. In recent times, Indo-China has re-established the old relations with Japan in a new sense as a source of materials for the industries of Japan. The renewed relations have of late steadily become closer and more cordial with Indo-China constituting an important link in the sphere of common prosperity of Greater East Asia which Japan is endeavouring to establish.

Fully appreciating such close relationship of Indo-China to Japan and its importance, France definitely recognized the pre-eminent position of Japan in French Indo-China through the exchange of documents between the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, and her Ambassador in Japan, Mr. Arsene-Henry, in August of last year. Then, in May of this year, she concluded with Japan the economic agreement and signed the protocol concerning political understanding, striving thereby to solidify the good neighbourly and amicable relations and to promote the close political and economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China. France has thus consistently continued her friendly co-operation with Japan.

However, the internal and external conditions of French Indo-China have recently been greatly affected by the changes of situations in Europe and East Asia with increasing signs of even the security of French Indo-China being threatened if such developments were left alone. If by any chance the situation so develop that French Indo-China is thrown into a chaotic condition, it cannot, in self-defence, be overlooked by Japan, not to mention France herself. It has been keenly felt, therefore, by both Japan and France that they were bound by very close relationship as well as common interest with regard to the position of French Indo-China.

From such point of view, the Japanese Government, since a short time ago, carried on negotiations through the Japanese Ambassador in France, Mr. Satomatsu KATO, with the Government at Vichy. These

negotiations progressed smoothly in an extremely friendly atmosphere and, on the 21st of July, a complete agreement of views was reached between the Governments of Japan and France concerning their joint defence of French Indo-China. Japan and France have thus been ushered into a more intimate relations with each other with French Indo-China serving as their connecting link. Needless to say, it will powerfully contribute toward the stabilization, coexistence and co-prosperity of Greater East Asia.

It scarcely need reiteration that the Japanese Government intend strictly to observe various existing agreements between Japan and France concerning French Indo-China and to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China, and Japan will put forth increasing efforts for the promotion of the Japanese-French friendly relations, thereby realizing common prosperity of the two countries.

LXIII. STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

July 26, 1941.

The relations between Japan and French Indo-China have of late become rapidly closer as the result of the agreement reached in August of last year between the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, and the French Ambassador, Mr. Arsene-Henry, and other agreements made on various occasions subsequently. A complete agreement of views has now been reached through friendly conversations between the Governments of Japan and France regarding their joint defence with respect to French Indo-China.

Japan intends to observe strictly her obligations arising from the various existing arrangements between Japan and France, especially the solemn promise of respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China, and at the same time to endeavour for the promotion of the amicable relations subsisting between Japan and France, thereby realising common prosperity of the two countries.

LXV. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONCLUSION OF THE JAPANESE-FRENCH PROTOCOL WITH RESPECT TO JOINT DEFENCE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

July 29, 1941.

Regarding the conclusion of the Protocol between Japan and France with respect to their joint defence of French Indo-China, necessary procedures were taken, and yesterday, July 28, an Imperial Sanction has been given thereto. The Government,

therefore, immediately sent instructions to the Ambassador to France, Mr. Satomatsu KATO, to sign the Protocol, which was duly signed and sealed at Vichy today, July 29, by the Ambassador and the French Vice-Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister, Admiral Jean-Francois Darlan, and it went into effect on the same date.

The full text of the Protocol is as follows: (See IXVI.)

LXVI. THE PROTOCOL BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRANCE CONCERNING JOINT DEFENCE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

July 29, 1941.
(Unofficial translation)

The Imperial Japanese Government and the Government of France,

Taking into consideration the present international situation,

And recognising, as the result, that there exist reasons for Japan to consider that, in case the security of French Indo-China should be threatened, general tranquillity in East Asia and her own security would be exposed to danger,

And renewing at this opportunity the promise made by Japan, on the one hand, to respect the rights and interests of France in East Asia, especially the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and the French sovereignty over the wholes of the Union of French Indo-China; and the promise made by France, on the other hand, not to conclude with any third Power or Powers any agreement or understanding regarding Indo-China envisaging political, economic or military co-operation which is directly or indirectly aimed against Japan.

Have agreed upon the following provisions:

1) The two Governments mutually promise military co-operation for joint defence of French Indo-China.

2) Measures to be taken for such co-operation shall be the object of special arrangements.

3) The above stipulations shall be valid only so long as the situation which has motivated their adoption exists.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, having been duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and affixed their seals to the present Protocol to go into force from today.

Done at Vichy, in duplicate, in the Japanese and French languages, this 29th day of July, the 16th year of Showa, corresponding to the 29th day of July, 1941.

Sotomatsu KATO.
Jean-Francois Darlan.